'DEEP THROAT' REVEALED

The Trail to the President's Downfall

WATERGATE EVENTS

June 17
Five men, one of whom says he used to work for the CIA, are arrested at 2:30 a.m. trying to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate hotel and office complex.

June 19
A GOP security aide is among the Watergate burglars, The Washington Post reports. Former attorney general John N. Mitchell, head of the Nixon reelection campaign, denies any link to the operation.

Aug. 1
A $25,000 cashier's check, apparently earmarked for the Nixon campaign, wound up in the bank account of an alleged Watergate burglar, The Washington Post reports.

Sept. 29
Mitchell, while serving as attorney general, controlled a secret Republican fund used to finance widespread intelligence-gathering operations against the Democrats, The Post reports.

Oct. 10
FBI agents establish that the Watergate break-in stems from a massive campaign of political spying and sabotage conducted on behalf of the Nixon reelection effort, The Post reports.

Nov. 7
Nixon is reelected in one of the largest landslides in American history, taking more than 60 percent of the vote and crushing the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Jan. 30
Former Nixon aides G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord Jr. are convicted of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate incident. Five other men plead guilty, but many unanswered questions remain.

April 30
Nixon's two top White House aides, H.R. (Bob) Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, and Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst resign over the scandal. White House counsel John W. Dean III is fired.

May 18
The Senate Watergate committee begins its nationally televised hearings. Attorney General-designate Elliot L. Richardson taps former solicitor general Archibald Cox as the Justice Department's special prosecutor for Watergate.

1972 June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec.

1973 Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May

SELECTED CONTACT BETWEEN DEEP THROAT AND WOODWARD

June 19
Deep Throat advises Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward that former CIA operative E. Howard Hunt was definitely involved in Watergate.

The Wa
GOP Security Aide Among 5 Arrested In Bugging Affair
June 19, 1972

Sept. 16
Deep Throat tells Woodward "you can go much stronger" about which officials controlled the secret fund that financed the Watergate break-in.

Sept. 17
Deep Throat confirms that Nixon deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder and CRP employee Bart Porter received at least $50,000 from the secret fund.

Oct. 8
Deep Throat says espionage and sabotage were occurring all over the map to harm Nixon's opponents.

ington Post
FBI Finds Nixon Aides Sabotaged Democrats
Oct. 10, 1972

Oct. 27
Deep Throat confirms Nixon Chief of Staff Haldeman's authority over the secret fund.

Jan. 24
Deep Throat says White House special counsel Charles W. Colson and CRP Chairman John N. Mitchell were conspirators in the Watergate operation.

April 26
Deep Throat confirms that acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray had destroyed documents taken from Hunt's White House safe.

SOURCES: Staff reports, "All the President's Men"

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June 3
Dean has told Watergate investigators that he discussed the Watergate coverup with President Nixon at least 35 times, The Post reports.

June 13
Watergate prosecutors find a memo addressed to Ehrlichman describing in detail the plans to burglarize the office of Pentagon Papers defendant Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, The Post reports.

July 16
Alexander P. Butterfield, former presidential appointments secretary, reveals in congressional testimony that since 1971 Nixon had recorded all conversations and telephone calls in his offices.

July 18
Nixon reportedly orders the White House taping system disconnected.

July 23
Nixon refuses to turn over the presidential tape recordings to the Senate Watergate committee or the special prosecutor.

Oct. 20
Saturday Night Massacre: Nixon orders the firing of Cox and abolishes the office of the special prosecutor. Attorney General Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus resign. Pressure for impeachment mounts in Congress.

Nov. 17
Nixon declares, "I'm not a crook," maintaining his innocence in the Watergate case.

Dec. 6
The White House can't explain an 18½-minute gap in one of the subpoenaed tapes. Chief of Staff Alexander M. Haig Jr. says one theory is that "some sinister force" erased the segment.

April 30, 1974
The White House releases more than 1,200 pages of edited transcripts of the Nixon tapes to the House Judiciary Committee, but the committee insists that the tapes themselves must be turned over.

July 24, 1974
The Supreme Court rules unanimously that Nixon must turn over the tape recordings of 64 White House conversations, rejecting the president's claim of executive privilege.

July 27, 1974
The House Judiciary Committee approves the first of three articles of impeachment, charging obstruction of justice.

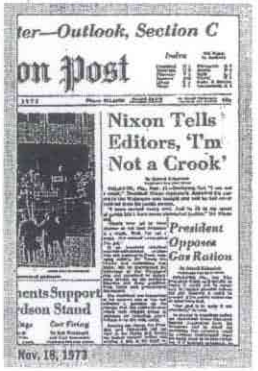
Aug. 9, 1974
Nixon becomes the first U.S. president to resign. Vice President Gerald R. Ford assumes the country's highest office. He will later pardon Nixon of all charges related to Watergate.

June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | **1974** | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug.

June 3, 1973

Oct. 21, 1973

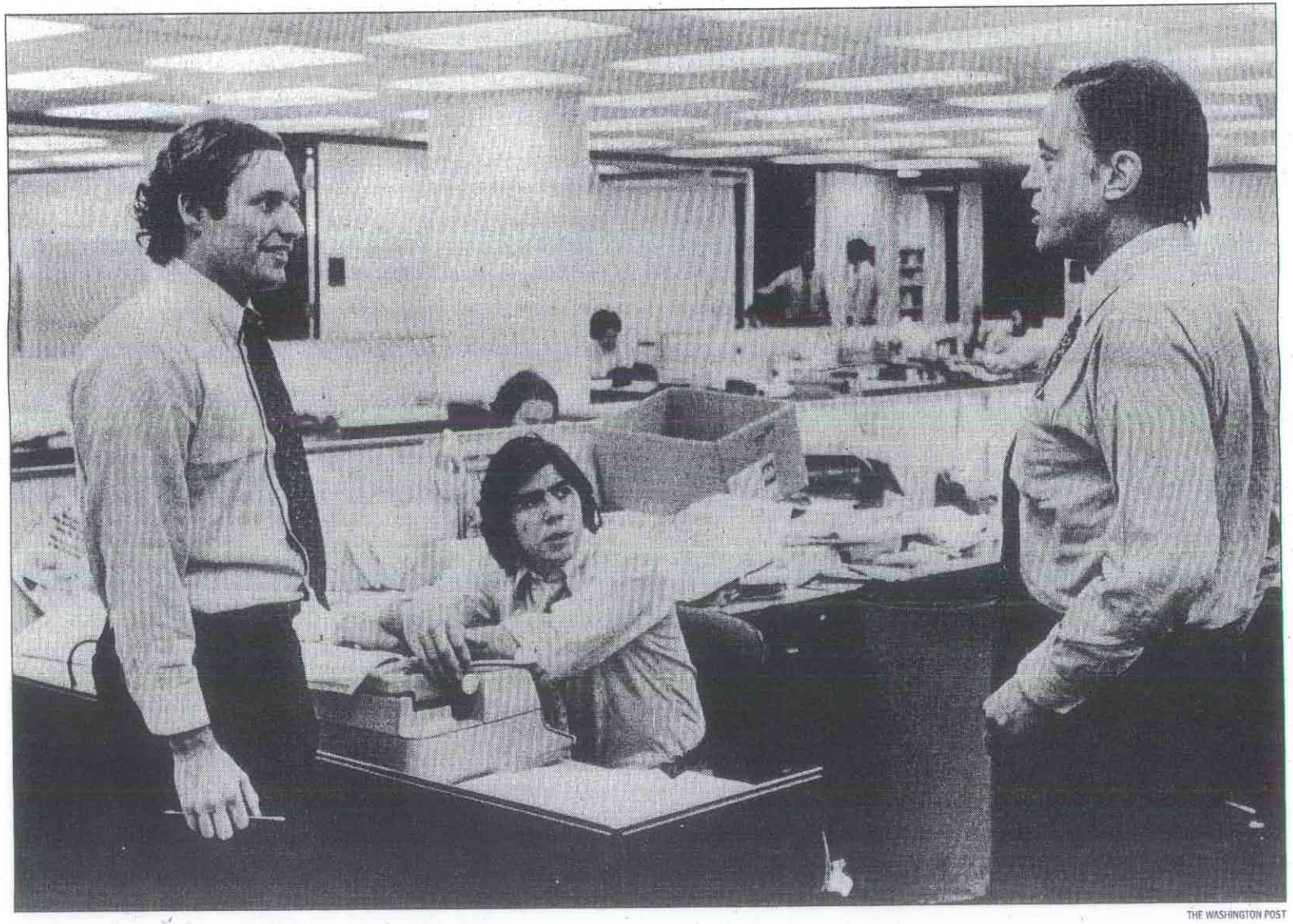
First week of November
Deep Throat says there are deliberate erasures in the tapes that President Nixon gave to investigators.



Nov. 18, 1973

Aug. 9, 1974

GRAPHIC BY SETH HAMBLIN AND CRISTINA RIVERO — THE WASHINGTON POST



THE WASHINGTON POST

Reporters Woodward, left, and Bernstein and their editor, Bradlee, trusted Deep Throat's status in the administration.

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Current and former FBI agents rallied around W. Mark Felt, right, when he was charged with authorizing illegal break-ins in a probe of the Weather Underground. Felt was convicted but pardoned by President Ronald Reagan.